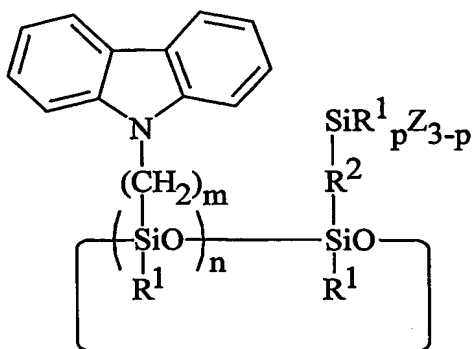


That which is claimed is:

1. A curable carbazoyl-functional cyclosiloxane having the formula:

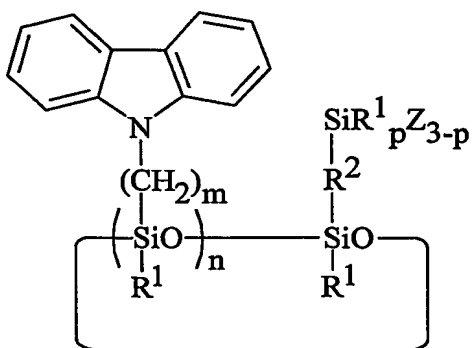


wherein R^1 is C_1 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl free of aliphatic unsaturation; R^2 is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHR}^3-$ or $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHR}^3-\text{Y}-$, wherein Y is a divalent organic group and R^3 is R^1 or $-\text{H}$; Z is a hydrolysable group; m is an integer from 2 to 10; n is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6; and p is 0 or 1.

2. The curable carbazoyl-functional cyclosiloxane according to claim 1, wherein n has value of 3, 4, or 5.

3. A silicone composition comprising:

(A) a curable carbazoyl-functional cyclosiloxane having the formula:



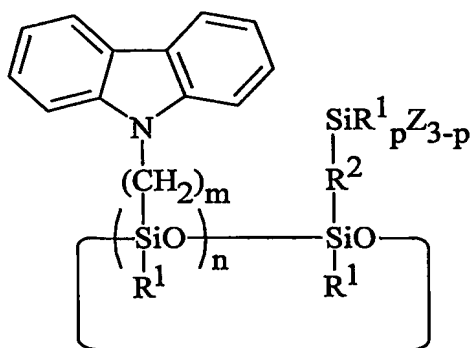
wherein R^1 is C_1 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl free of aliphatic unsaturation, R^2 is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHR}^3-$ or $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHR}^3-\text{Y}-$, wherein Y is a divalent organic group and R^3 is R^1 or $-\text{H}$, Z is a hydrolysable group, m is an integer from 2 to 10, n is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, and p is 0 or 1;

(B) a condensation catalyst; and

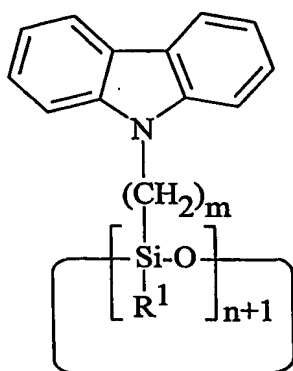
(C) an organic solvent.

4. The silicone composition according to claim 3, wherein p has a value of 1, and further comprising a cross-linking agent having the formula $R^4_tSiZ_{4-t}$, wherein R^4 is C_1 to C_8 hydrocarbyl or halogen-substituted hydrocarbyl, Z is a hydrolysable group, and t is 0 or 1.

5. An organic light-emitting diode comprising:
 a substrate having a first opposing surface and a second opposing surface;
 a first electrode layer overlying the first opposing surface;
 a light-emitting element overlying the first electrode layer, the light emitting element comprising
 a hole-transport layer and
 an electron-transport layer, wherein the hole-transport layer and the electron-transport layer lie directly on one another, and one of the hole-transport layer and the electron-transport layer comprises a carbazoyl-functional polysiloxane selected from
 a cured carbazoyl-functional polysiloxane prepared by curing a silicone composition comprising (A) at least one curable carbazoyl-functional cyclosiloxane having the formula:



wherein R^1 is C_1 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl free of aliphatic unsaturation, R^2 is $-CH_2-CHR^3-$ or $-CH_2-CHR^3-Y-$, wherein Y is a divalent organic group and R^3 is R^1 or $-H$, Z is a hydrolysable group, m is an integer from 2 to 10, n is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, and p is 0 or 1, (B) a condensation catalyst, and (C) an organic solvent, and
 at least one carbazoyl-functional cyclosiloxane having the formula:



wherein R^1 is C_1 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl free of aliphatic unsaturation, m is an integer from 2 to 10, and n is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6; and
a second electrode layer overlying the light-emitting element.

6. The organic light-emitting diode according to claim 5, wherein the hole-transport layer is a carbazoyl-functional polysiloxane.

7. The organic light-emitting diode according to claim 5, wherein the electron-transport layer is a carbazoyl-functional polysiloxane.